No. 14,641.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## Can Live but a Short Time.

## LATEST FROM FRANKFORT

Gov. Taylor Has Declared Martial Law.

ORDER ADJOURNING LEGISLATURE

Democratic Members Not Allowed

to Meet Today.

ARMED MEN GATHERING IN

FRANKFORT, January 31, 1:55 p.m.-Goebel is sinking slowly. He may die at most any time.

It is not expected that Mr. Goebel will survive the afternoon. He has been slowly sinking throughout the morning. The noise and confusion in the streets and in the Capitol Hotel have worried him greatly. His fever has increased, and the doctors have about given up al! hope.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 31.-At 8:46 o'clock this morning Dr. E. F. Hume, who had been in attendance upon Senator Goebel throughout the night, came from the wounded man's bed room and announced that there was hardly a possibility that he could recover.

"The only thing that keeps him alive," said Dr. Hume, "Is his splendid nerve. He cannot keep up on that alone, however, and I consider that death is a practical certainty, and that within a very short

Mr. Goebel was slightly better at daybreak than he had been since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the early part of the night he failed steadily, and about 11 o'clock it was thought that he could not last much longer. About midnight, how-ever, he rallied, and from that time until this morning held his own and a little more. He was troubled during the night with frequent spells of nausea, which the physician declared to be a bad symptom. The internal hemorrhage ceased, however, and this was looked upon as evidence that he might, after all, pull through. The courage of the wounded man never failed him for sisted that he would recover.

prehending the man who did the shooting and it is not likely that any will be made. To all appearances as much is known of the would-be assassin today as ever will be

## Police Abandon the Case.

The police have practically abandoned the case, and there is nobody but the police to take it up. The force of mountaineers are in the building from which the shots were fired and nobody has been allowed to enter it. Access to it is made still more difficult now by the force of soldlers which is stationed at every gate Nobody is admitted to the capitol grounds without a pass-and passes are not issued in profusion. All night soldiers poured into Frankfort and at 7 o'clock this morning fully 1,000 men with two Gatling guns were stationed in the capitol building and 800 more are expected during the day.

Large crowds are expected in Frankfort today, and the prediction is made that by nightfall fully 3,000 strangers will have arrived. The city at present is very quiet ble from any source. It is largely due to the conservative at-

titude assumed by the leading politicians of both parties that there has not been fighting in the streets of Frankfort. Telegrams were poured into the city last night from every direction, announcing that bands of armed men were more than ready to come down and create all sorts of trou-To each and all of these messages were

sent telling them there is no place like home and urging them to remain there.

## Armed Men From Lexington.

One crowd came in from Lexington yes terday afternoon, and behind them walked a boy carrying a value which contained eighteen revolvers belonging to the party. It is certain now that the legislature wil seat Goebel at the first session which it

If he is seated by a joint ballot, the re ter and will refuse to surrender any of the offices. They have made up their minds that the seating of Goebel by a joint ballot is illegal even under the Goebel election law, which provides that a contesting candidate for governor shall be seated by a majority of both houses. They will resist flatly any effort of the democrats to seat officers by joint ballot.

Gov. Taylor and his attorneys remained all night in the state house. Threats had been made against all of them, and it was thought the wise thing for them to remain where they were until a portion at least of the excitement has subsided

## WOULD HANG THE ASSASSIN.

Ex-Senator Bronston Speaks Feeling ly Regarding the Goebel Shooting. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 31 .- A spe

Former State Senator Charles J. Bronston passed through Frankfort on his way home to Lexington. To a Courier Journal

oidlers held the path. Gen. Collier had arrived by this time, and "I will lead a mob that will hang the

further; I will help to hang any man who

further; I will help to hang any man who is connected with the conspiracy. I do not approve of Mr. Goebel or his methods, and I am not in sympathy with his fight for the governship, but assassination is a poor way to check him. I believe in fair play and a fair fight. There is not punishment too severe for the men who conspired to end his life."

WARRANTS FOR LEGISLATORS. Rumor That Gov. Taylor Will Arrest All Goebelites.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 31.-It is reperted that Gov. Taylor has issued a war-rant for the arrest of South Trimble, the democratic speaker of the house of repre-sentatives, charging him with conspiracy to

everthrow the government. Trimble has

not been found at this writing. CINCINNATI. Ohio, January 31.—A Tines-Star pecial from Frankfort, Ky., says Gov. Faylor is having warrants prepared for every member of the legislature who has allied himself with the Goebelites, charging them with conspiracy.

COURT OF APPEAL'S ADJOURNS. Refuses to Sit While Militia is in the

City. FRANKFORT, Ky., January 31.—The court of appeals indefinitely adjourned this afternoon, refusing to sit while the militia is here. One reason given for the appellate court adjourning is the fact that let-ters were received from Middlesboro' to-day, stating that Appellate Judges Hazel-rigg and Hobson were also to have been killed yesterday.

MAY BE CLUE TO ASSASSIN. Superintendent Burke Tells of Two

Men Visiting His Office. CINCINNATI, Ghio, January 31.-Super atendent of Public Instruction Burke, from whose offices the shot that felled Senator Goebel was supposed to have been fired, was seen at his home in Newport today. "I was not in Frankfort at the time of

the shooting," he said. "Monday night two well-appearing strangers asked permission to sleep in my office over night. They said they could find no place to sleep, as all the hotels were full. I gave them permission, but suppose they left the office the next

morning."

"Could you identify either of them if you were to see them again?"

"I think I could. I am going to Frankfort teday, and I will do all in my power to aid in the detection of the man or men who so feully shot down Mr. Goebei."

## SCENES AT THE CAPITOL.

Legislators Surprised to Find the Military in Charge.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 81.—This morning not a member of the legislature knew whether or not the body would be permitted to meet in the capitol building. All they knew was that soldiers were guarding every gate and that nobody would be allowed to enter without a pass. They lecided, however, to meet at the Capital Hotel and march in a body to the state house. Clerk Edward Lee of the house. with Representative Kilady and Lewis, formed the advance guard, and at 9:40 a.m. formed the advance guard, and at 9:40 a.m. they presented themselves at the south gate of the capitol grounds. A young lieutenant was on guard in command of a small squad. As soon as the members of the legislature were identified they were admitted and allowed to pass into the capitol building.

Not a soldier was in sight on the outside of the building, but once the door was

Not a soldier was in sight on the outside of the building, but once the door was opened it looked like war. Long lines of infantry were drawn up on each side of the hall, with fixed bayonets. At the foot of the stairs leading to the legislative halls stood Colonel Williams, and behind him a detachment of soldiers completely blocking up the stairs. Colonel Williams carried in his hand a large bundle of papers, which he handed to each member of the house as they passed him. It was a copy of Governor Taylor's proclamation. Colonel Williams permitted Clerk Lee, Assistant Clerk Stone and a few representatives to pass upstairs. Then the main body of the legislature came tramping through the doorway, and they were stopped by the soldiers in an instant. Loud cries and exclamations filled the air, and Colonel Wilclamations filled the air, and Colonel Williams, mounting half way up the stairs,

## The Proclamation Read.

"Gentlemen, I hold in my hands a proclanation issued by the governor of Kentucky, which I will read."

He then read the proclamation in a louvoice and directed an orderly to pass copie f the proclamation out into the crowd. The legislators were coming in too rap-idly, however, and the pushing and shout-ing made it impossible for any explanation to be given the late comers. Adjt. Gen. Collier then mounted the stairway and read the proclamation a second time. When he dinished, a representative shouted: "Mr. Chairman, where is London?" "Is it in Kentneky?" yalled enother volce.

"Mr. Chairman, where is London?"
"Is it in Kentucky?" yelled another voice The good humor soon died away, how-ver and shouts of indignation were heard rom the democratic members.

Then, loud above the tumult, came

Then, loud above the tumult, came a voice clear and sharp:
"We are dealing with a pack of heathen and hounds. Let's go to the opera house."
Shouts of approval greeted this proposal, and out of the door down the broad steps streamed the crowd, hastening along St. Clair street toward the opera house. Close behind came Gen. Collier on the run. He shouted orders to Lieut. Col. Gray, who was standing by the steps. A few oulck orders to the control of the co standing by the steps. A few quick orders were given by that officer, and away to ward the opera house went the soldiers or

## It Was No Parade.

It was not a parade. They ran up the middle of the street and easily distanced the legislators, who took the sidewalk and handleapped themselves by the numerous posts, boxes and pedestrians that filled the When the lawmakers arrived all way. When the lawmakers arrived all they obtained for their run of a quarter of a mile was the privilege of standing on the opposite side of the street and gazing at the opera house, the front of which was occupied by a panting line of soldiers in double rank, with fixed bayonets. General Lyons, the oldest and most corpulent in the house, had, despite his physical drawbacks, managed to beat the soldiers and get into the hall. He was politely requested to come out, which he did, with the remark, "It does not look as though a quorum will get in."

Thomas Heffner, owner of the opera louse, demanded that the legislature should be admitted. It was private property, he claimed, and the militia had no right to keep anybody from it. He was completely ignored by Lleutenant Col-

Beeaker Trimble stepped up to Lieutenant Colonel Gray and demanded entrance to the hall. It was refused.

Adjourn to the Court House.

Turning around, Mr. Trimble addressed he crowd:

"Gentlemen, we are denied admission to the opera house. We will now adjourn to the court house."

Away went the crowd, with good-natured yells of derision at the soldiers, who had orders to remain at the opera house, and could not leave.

The triumph of the lawmakers was shortlived. Before they had gone 100 feet from the opera house, around the corner swung a second company of soldiers directly in their path. The second heat of the race was now on, and away went the dignified senators and representatives down the street, in a cloud of dust, yelling like a pack of Indians.

Alongside ran the soldiers.

ide ran the soldiers. It was the same story over again, and the legislators were permitted to look at the outside of the court house, while the

(Continued on Second Page)

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE WILL SUE FOR HIS SALARY DEWEY'S LETTERREAD

The Opposition to the Kasson Reciprocity Treaties.

GREATEST AGAINST THE ARGENTINE

Mr. Schurman Talks on the Philippine Commission Report.

WILL BE MADE SOON

Several prominent republican senators at the White House today asserted with much positiveness that the Senate will defeat at lesst one of the reciprocity treaties arranged by Commissioner Kasson and transmitted to the Senate by President McKiney last month. The treaty so formidably antagonized is that with the Argentine Republic, and the feature which has prinipally caused the ill-feeling is that which dmits raw wool at a reduction of 20 per cent from the rates fixed by the Bingley

There is absolutely no doubt as to the fate of this treaty unless the wool paragraph is withdrawn. The other treaties are not being hombarded so fiercely, but there is a certain amount of general objection which may result in non-action or failure to ratify the treaties.

It is said that the President has suggested that no attempt be made for the present to act on the treaties, all of which received his approval, but he has made no positive request of this kind, and really does not occupy this position.

### Opposed by Growers and Manufacturers.

The senators from every wool-growing state are strongly opposed to the Argentine treaty. Arrayed with them are senators rom wool-manufacturing states. The reduction accorded Argentine wool would dis arrange the schedules of the manufacturers, it is claimed. For this and other rea sons both growers and manufacturers are fighting the treaty. They have deluged the Senate with adverse petitions, telegrams and letters. The prospect of large importations of wool from the Argentine, it is claimed, has already forced down the price of American wool. The other treaties will be adopted slowly or will die from nonaction, just as may be decided on later.

Senators MeBride, Oregon; Carter, Montams; Warren, Wyoming, and Proctor of Vermont were among those who forecasted the defeat of the treaty with the Argentine Republic. It was pointed out by several of them that the Argentine is the second largest wool-producing country in the world, with the prospect that it may soon become the first. "England," said Senator Warren, "might ask that Australia be given a reduction the same as Argentine on the ground that she allows free trade privileges to this country."

Of course, there is another side to the whole story, but this other side is not strong enough to save the treaty from defeat. The administration has desired to build up trade with South American states by means of reciprocity treaties, and it is asserted that Argentine gave this country fully as much as was accorded her, admitting at reduced duties just such goods as this country most earnestly wanted to obtain a foothold in South America.

Philippine Commission Report. Senate with adverse petitions, telegrams and letters. The prospect of large impor

Philippine Commission Report. President Jacob G. Schurman of the Phil-

President McKinley a long time today preparatory to submitting the full report of the commission to the President within tw or three days. Mr. Schurman remained with the President discussing and revising the various sections of the report which have come from the public printer. All of hands. The President has read the advence proofs of all the sections which have come from the printer, and he and Mr. Schurman carefully went over the more

Each member of the commission from

Each member of the commission from arrival in the Philippines, was intrusted with the investigation of a certain scope of the territory to be covered. The same fine were afterward directed to prepare reports on these same features. Thus the report was finished by sections, each section being passed upon by the entire commission as completed.

The full report will consist of a number of volumes, as each subject has been exhaustively treated.

The leading recommendation will naturally be as to a form of government for the islands. Even this recommendation or the putting into execution of it is contingent on the restoration of peace and order in the islands. When this has been secured the commission thinks that a government should be established which in as many ways as possible satisfies the aspirations of the people for self-government. To do this there must be elasticity and the substitution of natives for Americans when sufficiently trained and educated. The local governments must vary according to interests and standing, but there is proposed an American governor, appointed by the President, who shall have control over the affairs of the entire archipelago.

Deplorable Kentucky Situation. Representative Pugh was at the Whit House for a few minutes today on a personal matter with an official, and while there called on the President to pay his respects. Mr. Pugh is deeply incensed over the shooting of William Goebel, and is so fearful of the future in his state that he really dislikes to say a word as to what may or may not be the outcome. The gloom felt among Kentucklans is so great that they do not desire to discuss the pos-

that they do not desire to discurs the pos-sibilities if the democrats attempt to seat the lieutenant governor should Mr. Goebei die, or the latter if he lives.

It is said today in legal circles close to the administration that should rioting en-sue in the next few days and a call be made on the President for federal troops, the President would be deeply perplexed as to what position he should take. Above all, he would be deeply hurt that the affairs in any state should come to a pass necessiin any state should come to a pass necessi-tating the use of federal troops. It is said here that should the gubernatorial seat in Kentucky be declared vacant by the legis-lature, this action to be followed by rioting and a call for federal troops, the President might not have as much law for recogniz-ing Taylor as the legal government of Kening Taylor as the legal government of Kentucky as the legislature, which is generally admitted to be legal, and which may possibly become the only legal government in Kentucky. Should this become plain, the democratic legislature might be compelled to ask the President for federal troops to restore law and order. The question would then arise as to whether he should recognize that body or some person as the legal authority having power to ask for the use of federal troops. When the legislature is in session it is generally regarded as the highest legal authority.

## Some Local Matters.

sident McKinley has pardoned So non Alston, colored, convicted in the Dis-December 4, 1809, of running an unlicensed bar, and sentenced to pay a of \$400 or to serve 120 days in the workhouse. Alston has been pardoned on

Mr. Roberts Makes Formal Demand on Sergeant-at-Arms Casson.

Demands Mileage From Salt Lake City and Pay Up to and Including January 25.

Mr. Roberts of Utah has attempted to serve formal notice upon the sergeant-at-arms of the House threatening suit for the ecovery of his mileage and salary. Sergeant-at-Arms Casson refused to cept service, and there the matter rests for

Mr. Roberts' notification was as follows "The undersigned hereby makes formal demand upon you as the sergeant-at-arm of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for the sum of \$298.80, the amount due him for mileage from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Wash ington, D. C., as the representative of said state to the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States.

United States.
"The undersigned as said representative also demands of you the payment to him of the sum of \$763.32 on account of salary due him as said ropresentative for the month of December, 1809, and the month of January, 1909, up to and including the 25th day of the said last named month.
"I hereby serve notice upon you that unless said amounts due me as aforesaid are paid without delay I will enter suit for the recovery thereof, with interest and costs of suit and attorneys fees."

CHIEF CLERK CHILDS REMOVED.

No Renson Assigned for the Action of The director of the census today ordered the removal of Chief Clerk A. F. Childs and named Edward F. McCauley as his successor. No reason is assigned by the director for the change. For some time it has been known that a change was contemplated in the office and that the director was looking around for a new chief slerk. There have been no reasons assigned for the change and there are no

signed for the change and there are no charges on file against Mr. Childs, who has to all appearances given satisfaction.

Mr. Childs was one of the first appointments in the census, and because of his intimate knowledge of census matters, having been chief clerk of the eleventh census, he gave valuable service in the preliminary organization. He was strongly indorsed for the position by some of the most influential citizens and politicians. Mr. Childs leaves the office of chief clerk to become a clerk in the disbursing office.

The other change, which promoted Mr. Edward F. McCauley to the chief clerkship, also promoted Mr. H. A. Barrows to the office of disbursing clerk. Both Mr. McCauley and Mr. Barrows are Washingtonians and may be depended upon to render a good account of themselves.

## EXPLOSION ON THE WHEELING.

Sailor Killed and Others Injured While Firing a Salute.

Secretary Long yesterday cabled to Admiral Watson at Manila for a report upon the accident on board the Wheeling where-by one sailor was killed and several wounded at Hong Kong while firing a salute in honor of Emperor William's birthday anniversary. In Admiral Watson's absence the inquiry was replied to by Capt. Wilde, the senior naval officer at Cavite. His statement that the accident resulted from the explosion of blank cartridges does not throw much light upon the cause, but it has confirmed the ordnance efficers in their original contention that the gun did not burst. The cablegram from Capt. Wilde is

"CAVITE, January 31, 1900.
"Secretary Navy, Washington: Charles Arnold Campbell, gunner's mate, third class, was killed; Albert Nelson, gunner's

class, was killed; Albert Nelson, gunner's mate, second class, wounded, probably fatality; Samuel Freeland Long, yeoman, second class; David Conroy, gunner's mate, first class; Arthur Browne, gunner's mate, first class; Ernest Beloht, gunner's mate, third class, wounded; Lieut. Commander Frank E. Beatty, slightly wounded. Explosion blank cartridges while firing a salute. Cause not yet determined. The injured men are not yet able to testify.

"WILDE."

Campbell, the sailor who was killed, was born in Pepperell, Mass., and his next of kin is his father, C. A. Campbell, residing at that place. The sailor Nelson was born in Bergen, Norway, where his brother, C. A. Nelson, resides. Brown is an Australian, and his next of kin is his mother, Elizabeth Brown, living in North Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. Long is a native of Hartville, Pa., where his father, S. F. Long, resides. Conroy is an Irishman from Queenstown; next of kin unknown. Beleht is a native of Germany, and his wife, Albertina Beicht, lives at 255 William street, New York city.

### PRIVATE CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN. Substitute for Senator Davis' Bill to Be Reported.

The Senate committee on foreign rela ions today authorized Senator Davis to report a substitute for his bill providing for commission to investigate the claims of American citizens against Spain growing out of the late war. The substitute authorizes a commission of three, nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, which is empowered to take testinony and make awards. In connection with the sitting there are to be an assistant at torney general, a clerk, typewriter, etc who are to be appointed regardless of civi

who are to be appointed regardless of civil service rules.

The bill provides that "every claim prosecuted before said commission shall be presented by petition setting forth concisely and without unnecessary repetition the facts upon which such claim is based. It shall also state the full name, residence and citizenship of the claimant, and the amount of damages sought to be recovered, and shall pray judgment upon the facts and law. All claims shall be filed within six months from the date of the first meeting of the commission, and every claim not filed within such time shall be forever barred." It is also provided that the "award in favor of any claimant shall be only for the amount of the actual and immediate damage which the claimant shall prove that he has sustained."

that he has sustained."

An added clause provides that "remote or prospective damages shall not be awarded and that interest shall not be al-

DEWEY SPEAKS BLOQUENTLY. Urges Pensions for Widows of Cap tains Who Fought With Him.

Admiral Dewey today appeared before the House committee on pensions in behalf of the bills pen ing before that committee to pension the widow of Capt. Chas. V. Gridley of the Olympia at the rate of \$200 per month, the widow of Com-mander E. P. Wood of the Petrel at \$100 a month, the mother of Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's fag lieuten-M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag lleuten-ant, at \$50 a month, and the widow of Captain Henry E. Nichols of the Mo-nadnock at \$100 a month. Admiral Deway spoke eloquently of the great service these officers of the Asiatic squadron had ren-dered to their country, and of the deep in-terest he felt in the welfare of those they had left behind. While he did not advocate the amounts asked for in the bills; he ap-pealed to the committee to deal generously with these noble women.

Sensational' Debate in the Senate Over Aguinaldo.

PETTIGREW CHARGED WITH TREASON

Wanted to Have Printed Statement of Insurgent Chief.

AN EXCITING SESSION

When the Senate convened today Mr Hale (Me.) made a partial report of the conference committee on the urgent deficiency bill. It was adopted and a further conference

as requested. Mr. Allen (Nebr.) offered a resolution discharging the committee on finance from further consideration of the resolution he

offered January 23 regarding the National City Bank of New York. Objection was made and the resolution went over. Senatorial Debate Started.

At this point a spirited and sensational ebate was precipitated by the presentation by Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) of a resolution. which he desired to have read for informa-

tion. The resolution consisted of several pages, upon which were pasted slips of pages, upon which were pasted slips of printed matter. The clerk began to read, and it became evident that the matter contained in the resolution was the statement of Aguinaldo concerning the insurrection of the Filipinos against the Spaniards, concerning which Mr. Pettigrew yesterday offered a resolution to have printed as a Gocument. The statement contains Aguinaldo's version of a conference between him and Admiral Dewey and the statement that Admiral Dewey recognized the Filipino republic.

ment that Admiral Dewey recognized the Filipino republic.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.)—'I should like to ask whether that is the document which the senator (Pettigrew) offered yesterday to have printed as a public document?''

Mr. Pettigrew suggested in reply that the reading of the resolution by the clerk would disclose the nature of the document.

Mr. Lodge, with visible manifestation of feeling, called attention to the fact that there was now pending in the Senate a resolution to print the document, and declared his decire to protest earnestly against this last effort of Mr. Pettigrew to secure the printing of Aguinaldo's stateto secure the printing of Aguinaldo's state ment by the United States government.

Denounced as False. reason I protest," said Mr. Lodge is that the document contains a number of

statements that are absolutely false. State nents are attributed to Admiral Dewey which are utterly without foundation Now, the Anti-Imperialistic League and its Now, the Anti-Imperialistic League and its one organ can print such matter as this without restriction. That is to be expected of them. But that the United States government should lend lis aid to the circulation of branded falsehoods concerning the admiral of its navy is preposterous. I want to read now a passage from a letter\_addressed to me by Admiral Dewey:

"The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo as recently published in the Springfield Republican, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods."

"This letter," continued Mr. Lodge, "is

tissue of falsehoods."
"This letter," continued Mr. Lodge, "is signed George Dewey,"
Mr. Lodge again protested strongly against the publication by the United States of matter that was known to be false. He said the lies attributed to Admiral Dewey were on their face reports of conversations alleged to have taken place eighteen months prior to their publication. He declared it would be imposition upon the United States to print such a resolution.

At this point Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) raised a point of order against the resolution. In view of the fact that Mr. Pettigrew already had a resolution pending providing for the printing of the statement as a public document.

rinting of the statement as a public doc

ent, the proposition was in violation of The chair (Mr. Frye) sustained the point of order, thus disposing of the resolu offered by Mr. Pettigrew.

Mr. Pettigrew Explains.

The South Dakota senator gained the loor, however, and addressed the Senate briefly. He spoke in an impassioned maner and several times declined sharply to vield to interruptions. He said the paper which he had offered in his resolution was a translation made in Boston of a statement written by Aguinaido himself. It had been sent by the Springfield Republican to this city and submitted to Admiral Dewey, with a view of ascertaining whether it was accurate or not. The admiral, Mr. Pettigrew said, declined through his secretary to say anything in regard to the document. to say anything in regard to the document feeling that he must adhere to his inten-tion not to discuss the Philippine question in any form in advance of the Philippin

commission's report.
"Now," said Mr. Pettigrew, "Admiral Dewey, after the publication of the document, sends here a letter repudiating the statements he is quoted as having made, and denouncing them as a tissue of false-

"Admiral Dewey did recognize the Fill-nino republic," shouted Mr. Pettigrew. "How?" inquired Messrs. Lodge and

Spooner in unison.
"By saluting the Filipino flag," declared
Mr. Pettigrew, his voice keyed to a high
pitch. "By proceeding to Subig bay with
Aguinaldo's forces and there receiving the urrender of a Spanish garrison, by his onferences and statements to Aguinaldo." Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) objected to the con-

Denounces It as Treason. Mr. Hawley (Conn.)-"I object to the

statement, because it is treason. It is lending aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States, and the senator has been loing that for months." Mr. Pettigrew replied that what he want

ed was to have the facts of the matter placed before the country. He charged the State Department with holding back information of value to the senators and to the people, and intimated that the department was afraid to publish it to the world. "The threat of treason," he declared, "will not deter us from disclosing the facts as they may come into our possession." Mr. Lodge regained the floor and, speaking forcefully, but in a comparatively low tone of voice, said: "My objection to this pamphlet is that it is a mass of falsehoods—a tissue of lies. I want all of the facts in this matter. But I do protest against the publication by this government of matter that has been branded by the admiral of the navy as false.
"I did not intend to read all of the letter which I have here from Admiral Dewey. the State Department with holding back in

which I have here from Admiral Dewey I hoped that a sentence would suffice. Bu now that facts are wanted, let us circulat United States government."

Admiral Dewey's Denial.

He then read the letter from Admira

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1900. "Dear Senator Lodge: The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo, as recently published n the Springfield Republican, so far as i

# military honors or saluted the so-called Filipino flag is absolutely false. Sincerely yours, GEORGE DEWEY." "That," continued Mr. Lodge, "is the statement of Admiral Dewey. As between the statements in that pamphlet and the word of George Dewey I will take the word of George Dewey."

Mr. Spooner Reads Lawton's Words. Mr. Spooner argued that there should b

line drawn upon the character of matter to be printed by the Senate. When be fore, he asked, had it been proposed to LADYSMITH CAN HOLD OUT place before the Senate a justification of nen in arms against the country? When the senator from South Dakota asserted that Admiral Dewey saluted the Filipino fing and Admiral Dewey says he did not. Mr. Spooner continued, there would be no longer any question as to the facts. Whatever the people may say when the war is over, the people may divide as to policy, but there could be no doubt that the peo-ple of the United States were united in the desire to do nothing to sacrifice even on American soldier in the Philippines. This sacrifice unfortunately would be the result of any encouragement given the Filipinos here.

In this connection Mr. Spooner read as expression from the late Gen. Lawton in which the general said; "If I am shot down by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my men, because I know

the continuance of fighting is due to report sent out here from America."

The genera, had at the same time exclaimed: "I would to God the whole truti of this whole situation were known as know it." Censorship Criticised.

Mr. Rawlins (Utah) thought that sengtor

who were making such strenuous objection to having Aguinaldo's utterances published that the administration had itself mad public documents emanating from the same source? Did any greater obligation rest

upon the Senate?

Mr. Rawlins criticised the censorship of the administration "on the threshold of a political campaign." He also objected to the use of a letter from a patriot like Gen. Lawton in support of political propaganda. Mr. Gallinger Resents Sneers at the

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) complained of the pain he suffered in listening to the discussion of any proposition to give com-fort to the country's enemy. He was not going to use the word treason in connec tion, but it was in his opinion time that this kind of presentation should cease in the Senate. He complained of what he called Mr. Pettigrew's sneers at the Amercan soldiers and his charges against the

ican soldiers and his charges against the President. To him the question was simple, and it was whether we should believe a man who was in open rebellion or the hero of Manila bay.

He had no doubt that the loyalty of the American people would come to the rescue, and that Admiral Dewey's word would be accepted rather than that of a man who was engaged in shooting down American soldiers.

Soldiers. \*
He was opposed to the proposed publication and he hoped that some way would be found of suppressing such reproach upor the American troops and upon the President of the United States and his policy.

Mr. Jones After the Facts. Mr. Jones (Ark.) wanted all the facts known. In that respect he agreed with Gen. Lawton. In his opinion, the most unfortunate circumstance that had happened in connection with the discussion of the Philippine subject was the refusal at the beginning to allow any resolution of inbeginning to allow any resolution of in-quiry to go through by moving to lay it on the table, thus manifesting a disposi-tion to cut off debate and suppress facts. He had sufficient confidence in the Ameri-can people to believe that they would in the end arrive at a just conclusion, but in order that they might be enabled to do so they should not be cut off from any of the facts.

Mr. Berry on the Currency. When Mr. Pettigrew concluded Mr. Berry

### (Ark.) spoke against the financial bill. THE HOUSE.

In the House today s correct an error in the last river and harbor bill relating to the appropriation for the improvement of Buffalo bayou and the

Galveston ship channel. A bill was passed for the payment of the salaries of certain retired officers of the marine corps.

the whole for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. An attempt to limt general debate on the bill to today failed. Mr. Sherman (N. Y.), in charge of the bill, explained its provisions.

Cooney Against Imperialism. Mr. Cooney (Mo.) took occasion in the general debate to deliver an argument

against imperialism. He would open the door to every channel of trade, he said, but close it to every attempt at expansion Mr. Stephens (Tex.) occupied helf hour in advocacy of his bill to lease the arid lands of the west and use the proceeds for irrigation purposes.

Mr. Weeks (Mich.), who visited Porto Rico last summer, discussed the needs of the island and the necessity of fixing the status of the people of the island at the earliest possible moment.

status of the people of the Island at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Linney (N. C.) deprecated the discussion of the policy of the administration toward the Philippines.

"While the earth is drinking the warm blood of American heroes," said he "it is our duty to stand by the flag of our country and the commander-in-chief of our armies." (Applause on the republican side.)

## CREDITORS PAID IN FULL.

Assets of the Broadway National Bank Were Sufficient.

Mr. Daniel G. Wing, temporary receiver of the Broadway National Bank of Boston, Mass., who was appointed December 15, 1899, called at the office of the controller of the currency this morning, and announced that he had been enabled to realize from the assets of the bank a sum sufficient to pay the creditors of the bank in full with interest to Tuesday, Fabruary 6, 1990. The claims against the bank amount to \$2 221 -382. The affairs of the bank, after the payment of the claims in full, will be turned over to Mr. John W. Weeks, president of the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, Mass., who will act as agent for the shareholders of the Broadway National Bank, By direction of the controller, an amount sufficient to pay in full with inter-est such claims against the Broadway Na-tional Bank as bare. est such claims against the Broadway National Bank as have not yet been proved will be held in the subtreasury of the United States at Boston, for the payment of such claims as they may be presented.

Controller Dawes highly commends the efforts of Receiver Wing and the officers of the Broadway and Massachusetts National Banks, through whose able and efficient cooperation this favorable result to the creditors of the Broadway National Bank has been consummated.

Casualties in the Philippines. Gen. Otis today reported the following

asualties:

ly, B. 22d Infantry, near Calgan; 27th, Jas. Nowland, sergeant, E, 27th Infantry, at In the Springheid Republican, so far as it relates to me is a tissue of falsehoods. I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence for the Filipinos. I never treated him as an ally, except to make use of him and the soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards. He never alluded to the word independence in any conversation with me or my officers.

"The statement that I received him with

## MAY TRY IT AGAIN

Report That General Euller Will

American Scouts Join British Forces

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday, January 30. ien. Builer still holds the Tugela drifts nd will possibly renew his attempt to orce his way through the Boer defenses before long. In any case, Ladysmith is apable of holding out for a considerable

American Scouts Join Buller. LONDON, January 31.—A special dispatch rom Cape Town says 150 American scouts,

he arrived there as muleteers, have en ted in the British forces. British Subjects Commandeered. CAPE TOWN, Jaruary 31,-Kimberley allographed to the Modder river Friday.

the Earkly West district had been or ered by the Boers to take up arms for he republic under a penalty of £37 or three nonths at hard labor. About 300 men are affected by this order.

Buller Praises Thorneycroft.

muary 26, that all the British subjects

LONDON, January 31.-Gen, Buller tele graphs from Spearman's camp under tony's date that Col. Thorneycroft was the officer who ordered the retirement from spion Kop. Gen. Buller adds: "It is due to him to say that I believe his personal galiantry raved a difficult situa-tion early January 24 and that under a loss of at least 49 per cent he directed the de-fense with conspicuous courage and ability throughout the day. No blame whatever for the withdrawal is, in my opinion, at-tributable to him, and I think his conduct throughout was admirable."

Rumored Rebellion at Khartoum

PARIS. January M.—There is a rumor in official circles, but not traceable to authoritative sources, that a rebellion has occurred among the Soudanese troops in Kharsoldiers there under command of a major The Soudanese torce consists of two bal-talions, with a total of 1,500 men.

Cavalry Brigade Ordered Out. LONDON. January 31.-Sudden orders were received at Aldershot this afternoon for the immediate embarkation of the 4th

Cavalry Brigade for the Cape. BULLER RAISES FAINT HOPES. Rumors of Another Attack Received With Great Reservation. LONDON, January 31 .- When the nation ad almost resigned itself to the fall of Ladysmith there comes from all quarters oday an Indication that General Buller will make another attempt to relieve the be-

sieged place. If the Daily Mail's report of Jeneral Buller's statement, that he hoped to be in Ladysmith within a week, could be implicitly relied on, news of further serious fighting would be expected shortly. But the papers are loth to believe what the St. James Gazette characterizes as "unwarrantable boasting" if true. Moreover, the war office throws cold water on the dispatch this afternoon by issuing a statement that it has no news confirmatory of such a move as General Builer's reported speech indicates. Yet today's dispatches from Ladysmith and Cape Town give a

from Ladysmith and Cape Town give a strong impression that there is some hing more than rumor in all these reports. So, while all definite opinion must await further news, it does not seem at all unlikely that another desperate effort will be made to succor General White.

The latest advices from Ladysmith, showing the existence of better conditions there than generally believed to be the case, have been received with intense satisfaction, though there is no unreasoning over-confidence, as may be judged from the Pall Mall Gazette's remark:

"Let us, while preparing for the worst,

"Let us, while preparing for the worst, Depends on Lyttleton's Position. The possibility of Gen. Buller making an other dash appears to depend greatly on he exact pocition of Gen. Lyttleton's brigade. Beyond the understanding that if verything is a matter of supposition. It will easily be seen that if Gen. Lyttleten still holds the drifts on the north side Gen. Buller retains the openings, and might sttempt another advance by way of Petgieter's or some neighboring drift. But the

vagueness regarding the position of Gen.

Lyttleton resolves all this into purest sur-

From the other columns there is not much news of any kind, and it would require something of overwhelming importance to distract from the absorbing interest in Ladysmith's dilemma. Presumably there will come during the day some sterestyped message from Lord Roberts saying there is no change in the situation. However, there are interesting cable dispatches telling the story of Spion Kop. Winston Churchill says that Capt. Thorney-croft, who replaced the wounded Gen. Woodgate, is the hitherto unnamed officer who gave the order to retire, and fully justifies him in so doing. Churchill says the Boer losses were greater than those of the British.

the British. Retired in Perfect Order

A dispatch from the Associated Press representative at Spearman's Farm, dated Thursday, January 25, describing the fight and retirement from Spion Kop, says: "We filed down sadly, but in perfect order. The King's Royal Rifles' colonel was

struck down at the moment a heliograph

message ordering the retirement was handed to him. The enemy is holding thanks ed to nim. The enemy is holding thanks-giving services tonight.

"The surgeons who ascended the hill were allowed to remove our wounded. The sceace at the top was a fearful and terrible wif-ness to the destructiveness of the artiflery. All day our stretcher bearers were basy carrying down men."

## LADYSMITH CAN HOLD ON.

arrison Sends Word by Heliograph to Gen. Buller. LADYSMITH, Sunday, January 28 theisgraphed to Swartzkop, north of the Tugela the siege, resulting from Gen. Buller's fallhold on. The garrison is healthier, cherry and confident. Disease is disappearing, and there is no horse sickness. The rains give

The Boer largers around are again in of men, who have returned from the upper Tugela. The Boers have also taken up a new position on the hills near Colema, where they are in great force. Reinforcements are apparently arriving from the Transvaal. Strong bodies of Boers are also visible between here and Potgleter's Daffa.

plenty of grass. We can hear Gen. Butter

guns still working, and it is rumored in

camp that he is advancing along another

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

The Road to Fortune is

through Printer's Ink .- P.

T. Barnum.

Make Another Attack.

at Cape Town.

CAVALRY ORDERED OUT